SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAHLY, per Month..... DAILY, per Year. BUNDAY, per Year 2000
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 800 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Fostage to Foreign Countries added.

THE BUN, New York city.

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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Prices and New York Associated Prisss is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Two Conventions.

One week from next Tuesday the Repub-Plean National Convention will meet at St. Louis, and three weeks later, on July 7, the Democratic Convention will assemble at Chicago. Before the middle of next month, therefore, the issues will be joined between the two great parties, and the candidates to represent them will be before the people, the campaign ending five months hence, at

the election on Nov. 3. When the intriguing for the nomination of McKinley by the Republicans began actively, as long ago as 1894, it was assumed by the Ohio crowd manipulating him and pulling the wires in his behalf that the issue dominating all others would be the tariff, of which he was proclaimed as the accidental exponent of the side of extreme protection. But since then the tariff has been cast into the background, and the question of the gold and silver standards has become foremost in national importance and in popular interest.

It cannot be denied that at present the outlook is favorable for the advocates of silver at the Democratic Convention. The sound Democratic sentiment upon the currency has been hampered, embarrassed, and discouraged by the prevalent suspicion of the third-term aspirations of Mr. CLEVE-LAND, for which there was ample justification in the open or thinly disguised support of his candidacy by those who have received notable political favors at his hands. It has strengthened the silver demonstration and emboldened those who are making it. It has given them the chance to ally their unreasoning doctrine with the true and sound Democratic opposition to the evil principle of a third term.

By his recent course Mr. CLEVELAND has only continued the selfish policy that from his first appearance in the larger political field has tended toward the disintegration of the Democratic party. He has never represented Democracy. The fear which made Mr. TILDEN so dubious regarding CLEVE-LAND's first nomination has been justified by all subsequent political history. He has served himself, but he has wrought only evil for the Democratic party. His courting of Populism during his last canvass, his subsequent acceptance and stout advocacy of the Populistic and unconstitutional device of the income tax, his treachery to the Democratic pledge touching the tariff, and his false pretences of borrowing money for the gold reserve when it was really expended in great part to meet a deficiency in the revenues, would have demoralized any party nominally re-The fear of his thirdsponsible for him. term ambitions has been a godsend to the silverites, whose only solid stock in trade is the reasonable and inevitable Democratic distrust and dislike of Mr. CLEVELAND. If there is a silver majority at Chicago, he will be chiefly responsible for it.

Four weeks remain before the Chicago Convention. If the third-term menace is removed, the Democrats will have a last chance to take advantage of the mistakes made at St. Louis; and there will be cool and wise heads at Chicago who will not allow that chance to be lost without making a supreme effort to prevent the calamity.

The Burden Robbery as a Source of Revenue.

The stolen BURDEN jewels were detained in the New York Custom House for two purposes : First, to enable the authorities to appraise the value of the diamonds; and secondly, to give them an opportunity to determine whether the gems were dutiable or "After a two hours' conference," we are informed, "the question whether Mr. PURDEN would be called upon to pay \$17,000 on the jewels as a new Importation was left undecided."

The mere suggestion that the plundered owner should be made to pay duty on these diamonds strikes us as monstrous.

They were taken out of the country larcenously and against his will, and the proposition that he should be punished for his misfortune in thus losing them by being compelled to pay the import duty anew is repugnant to every principle of common honesty, and we believe is without support in law.

The exaction of the duty from Mr. BUR DEN would make the United States profit by the robbety to the extent of \$17,000. The revenue is short, we know, but the people can get along without this money. It would burn a hole in the Treasury.

Possible Complications of the Cuban Question

The London Spectator in a recent issue shows signs of having discovered what was plain enough to Americans months ago. namely, that, should our Government recognize the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists, Spain might be driven by the vindictive temper of her people to declare war, in the event of which she would seek assistance from one of the great European powers. Spain would try to get help, no doubt, but she would fall, for reasons that the English journalist does not perceive.

It is true, as the Spectator says, that Spain has something to offer in return for French support: She could promise to join the alliance between France and Russia, and to favor the incorporation of Morocco with | trial was to be by summary military court. Algeria. It is also true that the French Government has been rendered somewhat unfriendly toward Brazil by the dispute concerning the boundary of French Guiana, and that in the event of a war with the United States it could avenge itself on Rio Janeiro, even if it did not extend its American possessions as far south as the Amazon. But no French Ministry could live an hour after avowing an intention of embroiling the two greatest of republics for no better reason than because the United States would like to do for Cuba what France did for us, namely, assist in the attainment of republican institutions. But, even if a sufficient number of corrupt politicians could be bribed to carry through the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing for the support of Spain by France, the project would be cer- fusal of satisfactory reparation within but necessary details of a canvass.

ing to give Russia that would compensate for the loss of American friendship, which the House of ROMANOFF has been at great pains to win.

The Spectator proceeds to say that "the Germans also are easting covetous looks across the water," and "the Spanish-American States, two of which have considerable fleets, do not love the United States any more than they love England, and, once sheltered by a great maritime power, would display their sentiments with some energy.' There is not a trace of evidence that the German empire has ever contemplated the acquisition of territory in this hemisphere, and nothing could be more preposterous than the motion that to enable Spain to complete the ruin of Cuba, Kaiser WILLIAM II. would make war on a country like the United States, which contains millions of German citizens. Equally ridiculous is the supposition that Chili and the Argentine Confederation-which are, of course, the two Spanish-American States referred to-would join France in a war with the United States for the purpose of preventing the enfranchisement of Cuba. The Argentines are as friendly to us as they are to the Cuban revolutionists, and although the Conservatives, who are powerful at Santiage, regard us somewhat sourly, they detest Spain, and would not lift a finger to up hold her in the enslavement of any of their Spanish-American compatriots.

The Spectator is good enough to say that in the event of a war between Spain and the United States, Englishmen would "stand aside and probably sympathize with the enfranchising power." For this relief much thanks. How England could reconcile it to her conscience to approve of Spain's treatment of Cuba we know not, but, should her sympathy be withheld from us we should not be seriously disabled. We cannot lose what we have never had. The Spectator's hesitating expression of opinion that in a disinterested effort on our part to aid men to be free we should "probably" have the sympathy of England, strikes one as a somewhat faint response to Mr. BAYARD's fervid declamation.

Americans in Foreign Lands.

On the 27th of July, 1868, a new law was added to our statute books which is so remarkable in character and so precise and exacting in its requirements that its words may well be quoted here:

"Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprivet of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the Presi-dent forthwith to demand of that Government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effecthe release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congresa."

It is to be observed that the President, under this statute, is made the judge as to whether a release so demanded is "unreasonably delayed or refused," and as to the means to be used to effect the release, short of acts of war. It may further be admitted that in the Competitor case the question is not of the outright release of her captain and crew, but of their relief from the death sentence and their retrial by a civil court. But, on the other hand, the spirit of this law of 1868 is clearly directed toward all unjust imprisonments of American citizens by the acts of foreign Governments. And it is likewise to be observed that even in cases where there is no death sentence involved, but simply a deprivation of liberty, "all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress." The obligation is not to do this at the re quest of Congress, but to do it without waiting for a request. All the more reason there would appear to be, therefore, for the President to communicate with Congress of his own accord in a case involving life and

death, and all the more reason would there

apparently be for Congress to ask for the

information, if it is not youchsafed. This is the real ground of the argument had been asked by the Senate to transmit to it the correspondence on the Competitor case, and had replied that the public interests would prevent him from so doing. But in the statute of 1868 there is no such provision in regard to what the President may consider the public interests. The whole spirit of the law is that of the promptest and fullest Executive action, and an immediate laying of the facts before Congress, so that any further steps which that body may deem necessary may be authorized by it. MR. CLEVE-LAND probably defends his contrary action on the ground that the law just cited does not apply to the Competitor case, because there is no pretence that there should instance, but only a new trial, in order to determine whether they really have been guilty of a punishable offence, and what that offence is. But back of that ground is probably the opinion, on Mr. CLEVELAND's part, that the Senate could not be trusted with the correspondence, lest it might take some action which he could not approve. The contrast between such a view and the spirit of the statute of 1868 is apparent.

Turning to the facts in the Competitor case itself, we had a double ground of complaint. One was that under the CUSHING protocol these men were entitled to a trial by civil law. The answer of Spain that the Cushing protocol applies in its terms only to Americans resident in Spanish domains cannot be admitted by our Government, for the reason that in another part of the treaty the privileges which we concede are given to Spanish subjects described as 'resident or being in' our territory. We certainly did not propose to draw any distinction in this language to the detriment of our own people, and an interpretation of the word resident as "being in" would apparently include the Competitor's crew. But even in the military trial fewer privileges apparently were enjoyed than our old treaty with Spain, prior to the Cushing protocol, contemplates. Consul-General WILLIAMS, when informed that the refused to give the proceedings any recognition, even by his presence, nor was any subordinate of his at hand. The Spanish naval officer assigned to the defence seems to have contented himself chiefly with asking mercy for LABORDE because his name had been illustrious in the Spanish navy, and for Militon because he was merely a news-

paper correspondent. As to'what has been done by our Government in the Competitor case, the Senate is compelled to take on trust such assurances as Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY choose to give them. The official correspondence has not been made public. It has well been pointed out that in the Virginius affair President GRANT sent this emphatic order to our Minister at Madrid: " In case of re- efit in time, and a benefit in all the minor tainly retoed by the Czar. Spain has noth twelve days from this date, you will at the New York is not only the largest.

expiration of that time close your legation, and will, together with your Secretary, leave Madrid, bringing with you the archives of the legation. You may leave the printed documents constituting the library in charge of the legation of some friendly power which you may select, who will take charge of them.'

It is not pretended that any such instructions have been given in the present case, although the outrage of treating the Competitor's crew as pirates would be manifest. It is intimated that, since their sentence has been delayed, there is good reason to suppose that it will be set aside. As to that, only the event can determine; but in the mean time Mr. MORGAN has done a service in showing how our statutes present the relative duties of the President and Congress where the rights of American citizens in foreign lands are involved.

De Monumentibus,

Monuments are not rightly erected to commemorate individual popularity. They constitute the tangible recognition of individual acts or achievements. It is for this reason that those that are the best deserved are often the most tardily erected, while those that are the most disproportioned to departed merit crowd hard upon the obse quies, if, indeed, the beneficiary has not himself contributed to the cost.

Finding Fault with the Washington Judges.

We have received an interesting letter from a well-known practitioner in the Federal courts in reference to our comments upon the article in the North American Review by Judge ISAAC C. PARKER on the ncrease of homicides in this country.

Judge PARKER holds the appellate courts largely responsible for this increase, saying that their strenuous efforts are directed to the discovery, not of reasons for affirming, but of reasons for reversing the convictions in the trial courts.

Our correspondent points out that the Judge has been so unfortunate in his experience with appellate tribunals as to render it not improbable that he entertains some what violent prejudices on the subject. Judge PARKER presides in the Federal

court which is held at Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas. Many homicide cases are tried there before him, and a considerable number of those in which convictions are had subsequently go to the Supreme Court at Washington for review. Unfortunately for the Fort Smith Judge

a very large percentage of these are reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States on account of errors of law which have been committed by him upon the trial, and which have resulted in unfairness toward the accused. Thus, since October, 1893, eight such re

ersals may be found in the United States Reports. Two of these are in one volume and in one of the two cases Chief Justice FULLER uses this language, which was moted with approval by the Court of Appeals the other day in reversing Recorder GOFF in the BARBERI case. "When the charge of the trial Judge takes the form

of animated argument, the Hability is great that the propositions of law may become interrupted by di-gression, and so interminated with inferences springng from forensic ardor that the jury are left with out proper instructions, their appropriate province of dealing with the facts invaded, and errors into ene which the pursuit of a different course would have avoided."

In view of the fact that Judge Isaac C PARKER's real grievance largely consists of these repented reversals by the Supreme Court of the United States, there is considerable reason to believe that much could be ione to cure the evil of which he complains if the trial Judges in criminal cases were more competent, careful, and fair. So far not at Washington but at Fort Smith.

Prairie Partisans Aroused.

The riotous and raging Western states men, some of them Populists, some of them Democrats, and some of them Republicans, things down," look with undisguised favor | no of New York to some point in or nearer Colticipating in this year's Presidential been accepted as the appropriate headquarters for an American party in a political campaign. In the Presidential canvass of 1892 the Democrats, the Republicans, and the Prohibitionists had their headquarters in New York, but the Populists selected as of St. Louis, and with TAUBENECK as their Director-in-General and Commander-in-Chief prosecuted a vigorous fight thereabouts, but without encouraging results. be a release of the American citizens in this In the preceding Presidential election of 1888 the Populists, anti-monopoly agitators, polled for their Presidential candidate STREETER, in the city of St. Louis 1,796 votes. Four years later, in 1892, they polled for WEAVER, the Populist candidate, in the same city only 605 votes, notwithstanding the presence of the Populist managers and boomers on the scene, reënforced by political pilgrims to St. Louis reporting from time to time a popular groundswell in favor of the WEAVER ticket. This was to break all records, submerge all previous standards, knock out all past prognostications, and leave the two great parties of the country prostrate victims of the advancing WEAVER and FIELD column, which had its starting point in Omaha, at the Populist Convention of July 4, and had until November St. Louis as its centre. Some ardent McKinleyites in the Repub-

lican camp have been proposing to set up the Republican national headquarters this year in Cleveland. Other Western Republicans have favored the selection of the city of Indianapolis, as nearer the centre of population, according to the last Federal census, and as the domicile of statesmen who do not limit their view of the political horizon of the United States by the boundaries of Ohio. Some Democrats have the national headquarters of the party from New York, the citadel of Democratic strength and the rallying point of Democratic hopes, to Chicago, in which Democrats, unless disguised as Socialists or Anarchists, have not amounted to very much in past contests with the Republican majority. At the last State election in Illinois the Democrats of Chicago were beaten by more than 40,000 majority, a very poor

title to recognition. The city of New York, the natural headquarters of any political party in the United States, national in character and organization, derives no particular advantage from the official presence of either party before a Presidential election. The entire benefit is to the parties having headquarters in New York, a benefit of convenience, a ben-

wealth, the first in population, and the first in commercial importance, but it is, as it always must be, the great distributing point of instruction and enlightenment in political matters. It is also the point at which legitimate and indispensable campaign funds are raised, and from which they are disbursed.

There is no reason why the excited Populists, for instance, should not establish themselves for this year's campaign at Ocala in Florida, or Medicine Lodge in Kansas, or Yellow Bow or John Day's Creek in Idaho. Land is cheaper in these places than it is in New York. The absence of building laws is favorable to the speedy construction of temporary lodging places for statesmen, and communication with other parts of the country, though occasionally interrupted by the stoppage of the stage coach service, is never so entirely cut off as to make the dissemination of Populist proclamations. manifestoes, and documentary arraignments impracticable.

New York city is the political capital of the United States. The Populists may, as they should, have their headquarters in the West this year. The Democrats and Republicans will probably, as heretofore, have their headquarters in New York.

Marriage and Divorce.

The case of the Massachusetts clergyman who was suspended from the Episcopal ministry for violating the Church canon relating to marriage and divorce is interesting because that offence is often committed by members of the Episcopal laity without the slightest apparent misgiving.

The Rev. Mr. FULLER of Malden, in Mas sachusetts, a reputable clergyman, highly esteemed by his parish, obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, and thereafter, during her life, he married another woman, though the canon forbids such a marriage, except to the innocent party to a divorce for adultery. Accordingly he was sentenced last month to be sus pended from the Episcopal ministry; but now he has been deposed from it finally, at his own request, and because he rejects the discipling of the Church as unjust and unreasonable. Obviously his usefulness in Episcopal orders was destroyed by his suspension, and, naturally enough, he preferred to leave the Church altogether. If he had remained he would always have suffered from the imputation of having committed adultery according to its law; but as he is a man of ability and good repu tation otherwise, and his marriage is legal under the civil law, it is not likely to be difficult for him to find a pulpit in a Church that is less exacting in its requirements He respects the law of the State, but he has no regard for the ecclesiastical canon,

This has been the attitude of many of the Episcopal laity, including some very prominent mee and women in the social world They have married again after having obtained divorces for desertion merely, and frequently they have secured the divorces for the express purpose of such marriage. They have taken up a nominal residence in States where the divorce laws are liberal: and sometimes almost immediately after getting their legal freedom from the old matrimonial bonds they have entered into the new. This they have done, too, without incurring social disapproval; and consequently the Episcopal canon is of little force in deterring people from such divorces and marriages. So long as the civil law gives them jus-

tification and the society they frequent does not frown, they are careless about the Church canon. They treat it as of no more consequence, so far as concerns their conduct practically, than the general admonitions of the pulpit respecting other matters as he is concerned, the fault appears to be with which their inclinations or the usages of society are in conflict. They do not take It seriously. Women who have been punc tilious in their graceful observance of ail Episcopalian proprieties pay no heed to this particular canon when irksome matrimonial bonds prevent their assuming others ardently desired by them. Because of night ended the season at the Grand Opera who have consecrated themselves to a task it no Episcopal clergyman can solem- House because, as the management declares, made by Senator Mongan. The President of "breaking things up and smashing nize their new marriages, but they have objection to the tring of the on the proposition to remove from the city | knot by a minister from another denomination, or even by a Justice of the Peace. So orado the headquarters of the parties par- long as the marriage stands in the civil law they are satisfied; and the satisfaction seems election. For many years New York has to extend to the society in which they move They suffer from no troublesome disad vantages because of their ecclesiastical disobedience. That being the case, the canon is futile, so far as the world of fashion is concerned. Society is thus shown to be more powerful than the Episcopal Church the base of their political operations the city | Its permission overrides the ecclesiastical

prohibition. Does not this suggest that, after all, the respect of these cultivated people for the Church is merely perfunctory and superficial rather than founded on any deep and vital religious faith? Does it not indicate that society looks upon the Church simply as one of the institution; under its patronage, and not a divine institution making for it the religious law it is bound to obey? Evidently Mr. FULLER does not be lieve that the Episcopal Church has any commission from heaven to regulate his inclimations as to divorce and marriage. He respects only the law of the State.

The Message of the President of Chili

The message transmitted to the Congress of Chili a week ago by President Johns MONTT is more satisfactory than any other sent there for many years past. It deals largely with the measures adopted for the satisfactory arrangement of the several foreign complications which have for so long a time threatened to disturb the peace of the republic. It cannot yet be said that a full settlement of the questions at issue between Chili and the republic of Peru has been effected; but negotiations between the two countries are in progress, and there is ground for hope that they will be crowned with success. Good results are expected to accrue from the new treaty between Chili and the republic of Bolivia, for it is been found favoring a removal this year of | founded upon those equitable principles which must underlie mutual friendship and a just commercial comity. The protocol between Chili and the republic of Ar gentina has proved acceptable to both par ties, so that the President is now able to express his belief in the termination of a dispute which has been full of danger. Chili and the republic of Brazil are engaged in negotiations for a new treaty of amity and commerce, from which, it is believed, both parties will derive advantage.

In short, the relations of Chili with the other South American countries, even with Peru, are unusually good at the close of President MONTT's term of office. The claims of foreign creditors, too, including American creditors, receive the favorable attention of the Chillan treasury, the condition of which has been improved under judiclous financial direction.

The Government of Chili is working for the

city in the United States, the first in of necessary public works, the advancement of popular education, the extension of useful industries, and the enlargement of commerce. Since the fear of foreign troubles has passed away, there is a better opportunity for the promotion of these practical interests.

The administration of President MONTY, during the five years of his term of office, has been very successful. The internal and external peace of the country has been established. The several changes of Ministry that have occurred brought no serious em barrassment to the Executive. Under the Constitution of Chili a President is not eligible for a second term; and thus the country is guarded against one of the sources of trouble from which other South American republics have often suffered. A Presi dent of the free and independent republic of Chili is happily prevented from intriguing for a rellection.

The Sculptor's Lien on the Grant Statue.

The statue of Gen. GRANT which was recently unveiled with impressive ceremonies in Brooklyn has become the subject of an unpleasant and discreditable controversy. The sculptor is an artist named WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE. He alleges that he has not received all the pay which is due to him for his work by many thousands of dollars, and accordingly he has filed a mechanic's lien against the statue.

Now, we do not for one moment question the legal right of Mr. WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE to do this thing. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Mr. WILLIAM ORD-WAY PARTRIDGE ought to be paid whatever his employers agreed to pay him for designing the statue of Gen. GRANT. If he is afraid that he may not receive the balance of \$6,000 which he still claims, the statute for the enforcement of the liens of me chanics and others affords him a method of preventing his debtors from carting away the bronze effigy and its pedestal in the night and thus depriving the artist of his stipulated reward. He has availed himself of his rights under the law, and those rights the courts will doubtless be bound to maintain.

At the same time it cannot be overlooked that there are many legal rights which a man who is alive to his own best interests and credit and reputation in the community will refrain from asserting.

For example, the same law as that in voked by Mr. WILLIAM ORDWAY PAR-TRIDGE in the case of the GRANT statue per mits a marble worker to file a mechanic's lien against a gravestone; yet the wisdom of the marble worker who files such grewsome liens is hardly equal to that of his brother who secures himself against bad debts by the exercise of care in making sales and then lets his few bad debts go.

And so we think Mr. WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE has needlessly injured himself and cast a shadow over his work by the course which he has seen fit to take. The GRANT statue in Brooklyn will be pointed at for years to come as the monument whose designer filed a lien against it for his pay. This is an association of ideas for which the sculptor is responsible. It is disagrecable, and it was not necessary for the enforcement of his claim. A simple suit against those who promised to pay him would have answered the purpose, without what seems like an attack upon the statue itself. The memory of the sculptor's lien will always detract from the impressiveness of his work, however excellent. In other words, he has done all that lay in his power to lessen the effectiveness of the statue he designed. Whatever artistic distinction he might otherwise acquire from it will be diminished so long as his ill-advised lien proceeding is remembered.

Theatres and the Wheel.

Nowadays if there is an elopement, a stagnation in the peanut market, a glut in smoking tobacco, or a small attendance at the theatres, every one who is a loser points to the bicycle and says, "You did it." everybody is awheel and there's no demand

The Grand Opera House is no exception. The young man who was went to don a starched shirt, a slx-ply chin-scraping collar, skin-tight gloves, and hot patent leathers to escort his girl to the theatre, now gets inside of an outing shirt, a pair of knickerbockers, and low-cut shoes, mounts his

wheel and takes his sweetheart for a spin. This year when the roads got in good condition for cycling, theatres began to suffer. Girls didn't go because they had no escorts. Then, when the young ladies took to wheeling, the men were more satisfied with that sport than ever, and considered theatregoing as very tame and insipid compared

with an exhibarating spurt on the wheel. Theatre managers, however, are hasty in regarding the bicycle as ruinous to their business. Every wheelman knows that on delightful summer evenings cycling excels the theatre many times over; but it doesn't follow that next December won't find the orchestra chairs and balconies as full, perhaps fuller, than ever. The cold, frosty weather will cause most of the nimble pedailers to house their steeds, and, robust and cheery after a long season of pleasure, they are likely to throng the theatres in numbers unprecedented. The signs "Standing Room Only " will be hattled out and freshly dusted and will appear thicker and more conspic-

It is a fact worth noting that it was the low wooden structures, and not the steel and stone sky. scrapers, that suffered the most from the bt. Louis storm, -Procedure Journa.

It is also a fact worth noting that it was for the, most part the low wooden and brick structure and not the steel and stone skyscrapers, that got in the way of the ternade.

The record of the American-built St. Paul on her last voyage from Southampton is something for every Jingo to be proud of. It is really in importance almost an epocn-making event, for it demonstrates the ability of our shipwrights to surpass, at the very outset of competition, the best results attained after dozens of years of experiment and experience by the greatest British builders. The Compania and the Lucania? They be-

my to a different class. When the American yards turn their attention to seagoing passenger ships in which the relation of horse power to tonnage is as 30,000 is to 13,000, with a daily coal consumption of from five to six hundred tons, it will be time to institute comparisons in that class, and the results will undoubtedly be no less satisfactory.

The statement in a Halifax despatch that our recruiting officers are doing a thriving business in the enlistment of deserters from the British artillery garrisons, one reason being the need of good gunners here, must be taken with a good deal of allowance.

It has never been an objection to a man ap plying for service in our army that he had already learned his business in another, and was better suited for immediate work than a recruit who knew nothing of the soldier's life and might tire of it. On the other hand, our officers betterment of its finances, the completion are always watchful as to deserters, whether

from our own service or any other, since they want men that can be trusted. As to the lac of gunners, unfortunately there are so few modern pieces yet mounted in our ports that we now have more than enough artillerists to serve them, although the time will come when the

number of gunners must be increased. But another fact which may not be known to our Hallfax friends is that year before last an act of Congress confined enlistments to citizens, or those who had declared their intentions to become such. The result was that of 7.780 men ecruited during the last fiscal year 5,518 were native born and 2.262 foreign born. The order requiring the latter, unless already citizens, to take the preliminary steps toward becoming so is also carried out. When men thus give evilence of their purpose to become American citizens they are of course welcomed late the army, provided they are otherwise suited to it, and conform to the other stipulations of the act of 1894, namely, that they shall not be over thirty years of age and shall be able to speak, read, and write the English language.

If the Territories could select the candidate for President of either political party honest money would have a poor show.

Comptroller JAMES A. ROBERTS of Buffalo s a candidate for the Republican nomination for tiovernor of New York this year. Up to date, he has found it impracticable to determine whether to seek the nomination as a PLATT Republican or as an anti-PLATT Republican. He has been waiting for the St. Louis tide to come in, and, as one of the results of his wabnling, Mayor JEWETT of Buffalo has appeared in the field as

The gold-standard Democrats of Chicago who allowed themselves to be voted out of the control of the party machinery by the silvertandard Democrats of the same town are poorer politicians than their opponents. That much is quite evident.

The Hon, Morgan Glamorgan Bulkeley f Connecticut is said to be one of the 3,465,667 Republican candidates for Vice-President, but is hard to trust the tale. If a ticket of reconciliation and harmony is to be made, the Hon ORPHEUS VINCENT COFFIN must radiate conord from the same. If a MCKINLEY ticket with a REED appendix is to be constructed, the Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN cannot be left out. 1 ticket full of general miscellaneous lustre is to be designed, the Hon, John Addison Ponter must be on it and in it.

HARLEM'S NEW LIBRARY.

The Seventh Branch of the New York Free

Circulating Library Opened to the Public, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Bloom ngdale branch of the New York Free Circulatng Library at 816 Amsterdam avenue, corner f 100th street, was opened to the public or Wednesday. This is the seventh branch of the ibrary, but though the youngest, it is likely to outstrip some of its elder sisters in growth, as it s in the midst of a densely populated district that has hitherto had inadequate library facili-

The interest shown in the preparations for opening by the passers by, especially by the school children, indicates that the circulation will be large.

Gifts of money or books for the new branch will be greatly appreciated. Books may be sent

will be greatly appreciated. Books may be sent there directly, or to the librarian in chief at the main office of the library, 226 West Forty-second street. Checks should be drawn to the order of Jacob II. Schiff, Treasurer, and sent to 226 West Forty-second street.

The branch has already received some valuable gifts, including one of more than 500 volumes, formerly included in the library of St. Michael's parish, in Ninety-ninth street, and has also made considerable purchases of works of recent adult and juvenile fiction and general literature. The library occupies a large corner store, which has been completely refitted for its purposes, and which, it is believed, is now not exceeded in cheerful attractiveness by any library room in the city. library room in the city.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, Librarian-in-Chief.

From the Philadelphia Press. Ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison, whom Demoratic National Chairman Harrity is ostensibly backing as Pennsylvania's candidate for Presi dent before the Chicago Convention, has been very coy since his return from his recent Western trip when questioned about the probable action of the Convention on the money question To several inquiries bearing on the subject yes terday Pennsylvania's candidate had nothing to say.

"Would you accept nomination for the Presi dency on a free silver platform?" the reporter

'I have nothing to say," Mr. Pattison replied. "Have you any hope of saving the Chicago Convention from control of the free-silver wing ?" the reporter persisted.

kindly, but firmly.

"Do you think it probable that if the sound money Democrats bolt the Corvention they will

nominate Mr. Cleveland for a third term ?" "You must excuse me from discussing any opinion about the matter," Mr. Pattison said firmly.

Nearing the End.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The emphatic vote

by which both the House and the the Senate passed the River and Harbor bill over Mr. Cleveland's veto is what may be expected during the remainder of his last term. It reminds me of an old story, the applica tion of which is obvious:

A father is calling to his son, "Johnny, you come right in: it's time for you to go to bed." Johnny continues to pay no attention, until a by-stander asks, "Isn't that your father calling? Why don't you go in when he calls?"

don't you go in when he calls?"

Johnny-Oh, nobody pays any attention to him any more. Ha don't and the hired girl don't, and we've pretty near sot the dog so that he don't either. This story heart 'quite the classical sound of Shakespeare's "And more so poor to do him reverence." but it amounts to the same thing.

Bostox, June 9. To the Editor of the Sux-Sir: Porrowing from the teachings of theosophy one or two of their pet

thought, I would suggest that are things, it thought wave of Mrs. Jarey, and Hargrove, Wright, Patterson, and the rest incarnations of the "moving facers" which formed the great attraction of her incompanible way work show. REGIAND SWIVELLIA. An Irlsbrian Who Prefers Italian Burbers.

ideas touching the creative and dynamic power of

thought, I would suggest that Mrs. Tingley may be the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read THE BUN since 1867. I take great interest in your letters on the barber question, and desire to say that I find from experience that I get much better service in the Italian shops. They are not so greesly for this. New Yoak, June 6.

Greater London's 6,009,000 People.

From the Lundon Table!. The result of the census of Inner London, taken on the night of Sunday, March 20 last, shows that the opulation at that date was 4,411,271, or some 14,000 than had been estimated. An examination of the returns shows that the population, north and south of the Thames, was thus divided: North of the river 2,708,475, and south of the river, 1,642,706. This census being under the provisions of the Equalization of Rates act. 1894, was confined to the "Administrative County of London." "Greater London," how wer, includes all the districts under the jurisdiction of the Metropo itan police. This outer ring includes he county of Hiddlesex, and parts of the countles of Kent. Surrey, Ess-x, and Herrs, practically all the suburbs of London. The population of the metropolic this arger sensy is estimated thus: Inner Lon 4.411.271, and Outer London, 1,756,471, a grand total of 6.107.094. Probably the next few pears will see a great change in the relative populations of inner and outer London. The development of the suburban railway systems and the growing use of the cycle help he movement which makes the heart of Land ere and more a business centre during the day, and a solitude at night.

Much in a Name on Sunday Raines Law Guest-1 must have something with my bees, under the law; is not that so, waiter? Raines Law Watter-Yes, str. Will you have something to eat, or merely a meal?

Injunction, Not Divorce, Wanted. A man recently caught three different men kina

ing his wife, whereupon he went to a lawyer. "You have very good grounds for divorce," the

want to get an injunction to make them stop it."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. It has been a great racing week on both sides of the Atlantic, and Anglo-Saxon throats have

shouted themselves hourse as the colors of two prominent and popular turfmen flashed forward to victory. Tuesday was Belmont day at Morrie Park, and, indeed, the whole meeting has looked more or less like a tribute to August Belmont's efforts in behalf of honesty and straightforwardness on the American turf. What the father undertook in the way of thoroughbred racing the son, after long and hard fights, has established so that it will probably never again be overthrown, and the race course will ne longer be stigmatized as an offence to morality, or as an interest unworthy of gentlemen. A lot of jolly good fellows enjoyed with Mr. Pelmont his double victory, and the huge punch bowl on the club house grounds overflowed anew with every round of applause and every bumper to Belmont, Hastings and Golden Dreams.

The tenth Brooklyn Handicap fulfilled its early tradition of going back upon the favorite, and the great race won by Tenny remains the only one in which the popular selection proved correct. Large sums of money changed hands on Thursday, and light hearts and heavy hearts travelled back over the road where joyful anticination and hopeful uncertainty had reigned supreme a few hours before.

Sandwiched in between these two exciting events the Derby day of England stands prominently out. For some unknown reason the whole English nation seems to think that its honor and credit hinge upon the winner of this time-honored race, and when the honor fell this year to their future sovereign the wild delirium of excitement knew no bounds. Had the Prince just returned from leading his country's flag to victory in the face of an invading enemy, he could hardly have received more thundering acclamations than when he crossed the field in frock coat and top hat to lead his conquering horse to the weighing ground. Not since 1788, when Sir Thomas won the blue ribbon of the turf for George IV., then heir apparent, has such good fortune fallen to a Prince of Wales. and Albert Edward will probably increase tenfold in popularity by the event.

The closing scenes of the social season this

year have been as long drawn out and as ex-

haustively announced as the last appearances of

actresses and prime donne usually are. May. with its alternations of winter and summer, was interminably long, and when June came in with its days "so cool, so caim, so bright," that they seemed indeed to be "a bridal of the earth and sky," weary lingerers in town took heart of grace, and donned their brightest raiment to de honor to the union of Prince Radziwill and Miss Milmo. It was a gorgeous wedding, celebrated with all the pomp the Romish Church knows how to bestow upon her favored children, with the imposing addition of the Pope's benealction read from the altar by the Archbishop full canonicals, mitre and crozier included. It seemed almost a pity that the crowd outside could not have been admitted to see the flowers, the vestments, and the richly dressed congregation, and also to hear the exquisite music arranged for the occasion by Mr. T. Pearsall Thorne, a young composer and relative of the bride. A string orchestra discoursed some of Mendelssohn's and Schubert's sweetest numbers, and a nuptial hymn. composed by Mr. Thorne and sung by Miss Saunders, was exceptionally melodious. A breakfast for a limited number of friends folowed at Mrs. Eugene Helly's, but two days later a farewell reception was given to the young couple on board the Majestic which crowded every foot of space on the steamer and filled the dock to suffocation. Among the other passengers were Major and Mrs. Mallery, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and his family, Mr. and Mrs. Hampden Robb and their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Oothout, Dr. and Mrs. Markos,

Mme, Marie Brema, Mr. Graeme Harrison, and Mr. F. Gray Griswold. A special train on the Delaware and Lackswanna Railroad will take the relatives and friends of the Redmond and Marquand families to South Orange, N. J., on Thursday, June 18, where the marriage of Miss Eleanor Cross and Mr. Allan Marquand will be selemnized at the village church. "All the Oranges," as they say at the railway station, will be en fête for the occasion, as more than one generation of the late Mr. Redmond's family have been born and married at Hillside, which is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross, and the family

have the good will of all the neighborhood. Newport is filling up rapidly, and the smaller country resorts are already swept, garnished, and curtained, while their occupants are having a "perfectly lovely time" bicycling on Bellevue avenue before it becomes crowded with vehicles. Among the latest arrivals are Mrs. John Davis of Washington at Clover Patch, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and Mrs. G. H. Warren at the Muenchinger-King cottage, pending alterations in their own places; Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., who arrived from New York in new motor launch; the horses and carriage of Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, which, of course, immediately precede the family, and a string of polo ponies, among which are Wizard Minks and the well-known mare Fludle, belonging to the stable of Mr. Reginald Brooks.

Those who go to Newport because they love in ot only for its beauty and verdure, but even for its fogs and dampness, usually go early and stay late, but the crowd who go for its fetes and dances, its lawn parties and water parties, and its general atmosphere of wealth, grandeur, and display, are apt to arrive late, and their stately homes are left guarded and padlocked until August and September. The Breakers, which has been for months in process of finishing, will be ready very soon for occupation, and Mr. Vanderbilt and his family, who have already nade flying visits, are expected daily. Their fellow Newporters are glad to know that there is no truth whatever in the story so industri ously circulated that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbils propose to spend the summer abroad. Mr. Vanderbilt has too many means and appliances for enjoyment at home and too wide a field for use fulness here to bring up his children to be British subjects, or to spend his millions in building up falling fabrics abroad.

American women who have married into noble English families are settling down quietly to the duties and obligations of their station. The young Duchess of Marlborough has already opened several institutions and agricultural shows: Mrs. George N. Curzon, who, by the way, is said to be looking handsomer than ever, has assisted the Duchess of Devonshire at a fancy fair and was one of the guests at the Prime Minister's historic house party, which the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of York honored with their presence a much greater distinction, by the way, than a visit from the folly, ubiquitous Prince.

The beauties of Berkshire in June, when the

roads are one long vists of rich averhanging green, and the cottages fairly sparkle with the verdure of the grass and the brilliancy of the flowers, are so well known that they do not need more than a passing mention. This year there is a prospect of a very charming season there. Two of the foreign diplomats. Mr. Von Thielman, the German Ambassador, who has taken the Rakemann cottage, which is so attractive in its little picturesque hollow, and M. Dupuy de Lome, who will keen the world alive with the latest news from insurgent? this, will both make their homes in quiet Lenex. Mrs. William D. Sloane and her daughters, without whose open doors Lenox never seems to fulfil its mission of hospitality and good will, are expected shortly at Elm Court. Mrs. Relie Nellson has taken a cottage and will make her home there. The family of Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, who move in such numbers and on so large a scale that the arrival of a hundred trunks and half as many servants only faintly heralds their approach, have alreads opened their mammoth rouse on Lake Mankeenac, if indeed it can be said to have been really closed all winter, and sections of the family come and go weekly.

The death of Mrs. John H. Davis of Washing-

ton Square rem ves from New York society one of its most popular and most conspicuous members. Mrs. Davis, known before her marriage as Miss "Milly" Whiting, was always lively. agreeable, and, like her eister, Mrs. George L. Rives, extremely hospitable and foud of gathering her friends around her. She will be missed, my less for her personal qualities than for her "I don't want a divorce," the citizen replied; "I assiduous contributions to the enjoyment of the social circle which she adorned.